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sounded. Spokesmen spring up defending this or that nation. Writers of international renown bring their pens to bear in order to justify the action and attitude of their particular country. Blame for starting the conflagration attaches to the opposing nation. No great war ever sent its suffering and distress over land or sea which in equal measure to the present conflict has been accompanied by a disinclination to be responsible for what the battlefield is producing.

The neutrality of the Scandinavian countries must be recognized as a shining example and a relief to all who sincerely hope that the European war is nearing its end. Others of the smaller nations, like Holland and Switzerland, stand as remarkable instances of the power inherent in a little land when once its people see the necessity for remaining calm while all around the storm is tossing the great ships of state. It is because Denmark, Norway, and Sweden, since the beginning of the great war, have stood steadfastly for neutrality, and have swerved not a particle for the continuance of this neutrality, that an article like that by Julius Moritzen, in a recent issue of *The North American Review*, may be considered exceptional as a contribution to the ever-swelling literature dealing with the world conflict.

"The War and a Greater Scandinavia," as Mr. Moritzen calls his paper, is an effort to show that the three countries of the Northland were compelled, as a result of the great struggle, to join issues for the purpose of making a concerted stand against any possible encroachment of their territories. This attitude, however, is one more of inference than actual expression. With the Baltic and the North Sea virtually closed to navigation, the Scandinavian nations saw no other remedy than to notify the warring powers that Denmark, Norway, and Sweden had interests in common. But Mr. Moritzen emphasizes the fact that apart from their personal interests the people of Scandinavia realize that they are in a position to become intermediary when once peace is in the air.

"The belligerents will find a way to respect a neutrality that may be considered the one bright spot on the somber European canvas," reads part of the concluding paragraph of "The War and a Greater Scandinavia." No doubt the author had in mind the influence that these three countries of the North may wield even before the great peace is concluded. The "greatness" of the Scandinavia that has sprung from the sowing of distrust among the powers will be doubly great when Danes, Swedes, and Norwegians can prove that the upholding of the neutral principle from start to finish enabled their governments to advance with extended hands and say to the warring countries, Peace, be still. That is the spirit which alone can spread the balm of harmony. The world is waiting longingly for that hour to approach.

In writing his article for *The North American Review* Mr. Moritzen no doubt had before his mind's eye the political importance of the meeting of the three rulers of Denmark, Norway, and Sweden at Malmö, since he makes frequent reference to that historic event. Yet it is evident that the writer's sympathies go much further than the interests of Scandinavia. He brings to bear a faculty for delineation which assures the unbiased opinion of what is in store for the new Europe in the making. As the author of "The Peace Movement of America," Mr. Moritzen is not unfamiliar to the readers of *THE ADVOCATE OF PEACE*, since in that work he covers a period of international conciliation which saw the American continent striving wholeheartedly to keep at peace with all the world. It was Victor Hugo who said that the greatness of a country cannot be judged by the number of its inhabitants. Scandinavia's aim to help the nations to keep their balance, despite the tremendous handicap this effort entails, makes the saying of the famous author an absolute truism.

Editorial Notes.

Conference at The Hague.

The private conference held at The Hague, April 7 to 10, was attended by some thirty delegates from Holland, Germany, Austria, Hungary, Sweden, Norway, England, Belgium, Switzerland, and the United States. Mrs. Fannie Fern Andrews was the only representative present from this country. The proceedings were not made public, and only a brief account has been received through the press.

"The object of the meeting was not to suggest steps to bring the war to an end, but to consider by what principles the future peace of the world would best be guaranteed. After a full discussion, a minimum program was unanimously adopted.

"The action to be initiated in the different countries ultimately will be supplemented by an international propaganda. A central committee for a durable peace has been created as a link between the national organizations. The committee of the Dutch anti-war council supplemented by members from other countries will serve as the executive."

It is reported that Ambassador Van Dyke is to represent the United States on this committee.

World Court Congress.

The project of a true international court of justice has been sufficiently examined. It was adopted in principle by the forty-four States composing the Second Hague Conference (1907), was endorsed by the Institute of International Law (1912), and since 1907 has received the hearty support of all the leading powers, including Germany. It has been exhaustively studied

at four annual conferences of the American Society for Judicial Settlement of International Disputes and by foreign governments and publicists. For many years the American Peace Society and the Mohonk Conference have strongly advocated it. It is approved by thoughtful men everywhere.

Practical men dislike to go on talking about projects when their desirability and practicability have been demonstrated. They want to see them realized. The project of the court is a mature project. The time has come to put it into practice. That it will be a powerful additional factor for peace is not doubted. That it will build up international law, so essential to peaceful relations among men, is equally accepted.

The present unspeakable conflict abroad has brought with it a vivid conception of how unintelligent our present methods are, of how pitifully we lack the simplest machinery for the avoidance of conflict to which the internal organization of states points.

With a view to rousing the American public to a consciousness of the possibilities that lie in the creation of a true court of justice for the nations, and so strengthening the hands of the Administration in their appeal for its early establishment, a congress has been planned for May 12, 13, and 14 at Cleveland, O. The congress is not under the auspices of any one society. Its governing committee hopes that all organizations opposed to war as a method of settling international disputes will lend their support.

Among the eminent and practical men who have already consented to serve on the committee of the World Court Congress are:

Justice William R. Day, Hon. James M. Dickinson, Judge George Gray, Judge Peter S. Grosscup, Hon. Philander C. Knox, Hon. Francis G. Newlands, James Cardinal Gibbons, Judge Alton B. Parker, President Frank J. Goodnow, Hon. John Hays Hammond, Hon. Theodore Marburg, Dr. James B. Angell, Alexander Graham Bell, Hon. William Dudley Foulke, William Allen White, Prof. W. W. Willoughby, Hon. Henry B. F. Macfarland, Dr. James Brown Scott, President Charles R. Van Hise.

The congress will be welcomed by the governor of Ohio, the mayor of Cleveland, and the president of the Chamber of Commerce. Among the topics on the program are: Growth of the Judicial Element in International Arbitration, Possibilities and Limitations of the World Court, Composition of the World Court, Plans for its Promotion, and Its Relation to International Welfare.

Private Military Organization.

The organization by certain private citizens of this country of what is known as the "American Legion," whose purpose is to prepare a "first-line reserve" of 250,000 men who will be ready for service in case of war, is a serious and disquieting manifestation of the military activity going on throughout the United States. That men who are not satisfied with what the Government has done to

"prepare" for the possible event of war should take it upon themselves to perform through a private corporation what is the function of the Government itself is not in accord with the ideals or policy of this republic. In a letter to the *Boston Herald* of March 5, Edwin D. Mead says:

"An earnest protest has been made in New York. The protest is directed, among other things, against the active participation of Captain Johnston of the staff of Gen. Leonard Wood in the direction of the work. . . . There is no likelihood that Captain Johnston's services in the private organization of a 'first-line reserve' would have been sought or so liberally given, 'unofficially,' except for the very reason that he was an 'official.' I believe also that there is no doubt in most American minds that the entire matter of military organization in the republic should remain strictly in the hands of the Government and not in the hands of any private corporation, and that any private assumption of such functions is full of mischief and menace."

There probably never was a time in the history of the country when the forces that make for war were so earnestly at work to promote their ends. Are the forces making for peace equally in earnest? It is time for us to be wide awake and active in making our influence felt where it will count for most.

Japan and America.

Dr. Shailer Mathews and Dr. Sidney L. Gulick have recently completed their mission to the churches of Japan under the auspices of the Federal Council of Churches. They spent about a month in Japan, during which time Dr. Mathews made almost one hundred addresses and Dr. Gulick nearly as many. They were welcomed by the premier, ministers of state, governors, and leading men everywhere. Their interpretation to Japan of America's friendly attitude will doubtless have helped much to clear away the sensitiveness and mistrust that exist in many quarters of that country. Their plan to continue the work here in America, explaining and informing, will be of even greater value. Dr. Gulick's twenty-six years of missionary experience in Japan qualify him in an unusual degree to be an interpreter between the two nations. Since the return of the deputation a dinner has been given in their honor by the Federal Council, the Church Peace Union, and the New York Peace Society. It is to be hoped that some of the splendid addresses delivered on this occasion will be printed and given a wide circulation.

World Alliance of Churches.

Since the Church Peace Conference at Constance and London last summer there has been formed the *World Alliance of Churches for Promoting International Friendship*. As rapidly as possible groups are being organized in the various countries. Dr. Benjamin F. Battin, on a

year's leave of absence from Swarthmore College, Pa., is acting as international secretary of the World Alliance. He reports that there are groups in these countries:

Great Britain.—Secretaries, Rt. Hon. W. H. Dickinson and Rev. Frank Lenwood, 41 Parliament St., London, S. W.
Germany.—Secretary, Pastor F. Siegmund-Schultze, Friedenstrasse 60, Berlin, No. 18.

Switzerland.—Secretary, Prof. Louis Emery, Lausanne.

Denmark.—Secretary, Pastor Koch, Rathsachsvej 26, Copenhagen, V.

Holland.—Secretary, Pastor Westerman-Holsteijn, Apeldoorn.

The German Group is continuing the publication of the periodical *Die Eiche*, which was the organ of the German Council of the Associated Councils of Churches in the British and German Empires. It is to be issued quarterly.

The British Group has begun the publication of a magazine to be known as *Goodwill*. The paper is under the editorial care of Rev. J. H. Rushbrooke, and is really a successor to *The Peacemaker*, for two years the organ of the British Council of the Associated Councils of Churches. The January, 1915, issues of *Die Eiche* and *Goodwill* have just reached us.

Two Paths to Enduring Peace. From a leaflet entitled "Two Paths to Enduring Peace," issued February 17 by Rev. Benjamin Chappell, of Tokyo, Japan, we quote these paragraphs:

"No prophetess of ancient times was ever more truly a prophetess than England's Queen Mother, Alexandra, when England's Queen: 'I have always mistrusted warlike preparations, of which nations never seem to tire. Some day this accumulated material of soldiers and guns will burst forth into flames in a frightful war that will throw humanity into mourning and grieve our universal Father in heaven.' Yet there are not wanting signs that the present struggle, instead of being the death of militarism, may fasten it more firmly upon the suffering nations. And every one can see that, if competition in armaments continue, within a generation there will be another war, compared with which the present one might be called merciful. . . .

"One path to enduring peace is that entered upon by the administration in Washington: that any dispute between the United States and any other nation not capable of settlement by diplomacy shall go before a permanent international commission for investigation; that this commission shall have a year in which to perform its task, and during that time the disputing nations agree not to declare war. . . . It is reasonable to believe that in practically every instance a year of reflection would find a peaceable mode of settlement. . . .

"A second path to enduring peace is the extension to other lands of that which has been in force between the United States and Canada, that the boundaries between the nations be unfortified; and, further, that there be but one army and navy, as international police and under Federal control. . . .

" . . . To limit competitive armaments is useless. If nations arm against each other, then the only way is for each to arm as fully as possible and in every

possible way; so 'hit first, hit hard, hit anywhere.' What must be sought for is not limitation of armaments for competition, but limitation for co-operation and mutual protection; the United States of Europe, the United States of the world. A dream? 'The ideals of the soul are invitations.'"

It is with the greatest regret that we learn of the serious nervous breakdown of our co-worker and friend, Edwin D. Mead, director of the World Peace Foundation. It is earnestly to be hoped that the entire rest which will be afforded him by a year's leave of absence from his arduous duties will completely restore him to health and strength again.

The executive director, Arthur D. Call, spent the last ten days of April lecturing in the South. At Baton Rouge, La., he gave two addresses before the State Teachers' Association on April 22 and 23. April 25 he spoke before The Forum, Lafayette, La., and the next day addressed the Woman's Peace Party and other bodies in New Orleans. From Louisiana Mr. Call went to Florida to attend the peace convention at Orlando which Dr. J. J. Hall and the Orlando Peace Society have organized.

Among the Peace Organizations.

The Pennsylvania Arbitration and Peace Society reports its work during the month of March to have been largely in the form of meetings, there having been ten held since the last report. The large meeting in the Academy of Music which launched the Woman's Peace Party, and which was held in conjunction with the Pennsylvania Arbitration and Peace Society, and the meetings in Harrisburg and York were particularly arranged with the purpose of propaganda. The membership increase during the month is forty-three. The interest in the peace cause seems to be well sustained, and four meetings have already been arranged for April and three for May. The Pennsylvania branch of the Woman's Peace Party has now taken quarters with the society, and the expense of the office will be shared by the two organizations.

The next annual meeting of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, which meets in Philadelphia April 30 and May 1, will devote its sessions to the American peace problems and how America can best contribute to the peace of the world. The Pennsylvania Arbitration and Peace Society has been asked to appoint delegates, and has named Mr. Cadwallader, Mr. Evans, and Mr. Yarnall.

The oratorical prize contest annually conducted by the society for the prizes offered by Miss Burnham will take place this year April 20, at Juniata College, Huntingdon, Pa., the contestants being from the universities of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and Bucknell, Juniata, State, and St. Joseph's colleges.

One of the developments of interest to peace advocates during the month was the Senate bill No. 570, introduced by Mr. Farley, of Philadelphia, to institute compulsory military training in all schools and institutions of learning of Philadelphia. The executive and educational committees met immediately and considered action by the society, and letters of protest were